

Iron County Register.

F. P. AKE, Publisher.

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From Our Representative.

Editor Register—Thinking perhaps a few remarks on the first impressions of your Representative in the 51st Missouri Assembly might be of sufficient interest to your many readers to justify their publication will send you a few items from the State Capital.

After much "milling around" and wrangling and charges of deals being made, the Republicans finally decided on Hon. S. F. O'Fallon, Speaker of the House two years ago, as the speaker of the present House. Old members on the Democratic side are not displeased with the result and assert that the majority might have gone further and done worse.

The Assembly was called to order promptly at noon on Wednesday, the 5th inst., there being 104 Republicans in the House and 19 in the Senate, while the Democrats have 38 Representatives and 15 Senators. Among the Republican members of the House there is one coal-black negro, a waiter, who was chosen to represent the high-toned 28th ward in St. Louis. This negro has been assigned to seat 75, one of the best seats in the House, on the middle aisle near the center of the chamber. When the house convened the negro's desk was piled high with American Beauty roses and other floral tributes from his Republican admirers, and the first to hasten to his desk and extend congratulations was Lieutenant-Governor Hiram Lloyd.

The question of paramount importance to the state at large that this session will consider is, of course, the matter of the expenditure of the \$60,000,000 road funds. It seems to be the plan now that bills dealing with this subject are to be introduced at this session, but that no definite action will be taken in the matter until after the adjournment of the regular session, when Governor-elect Hyde proposes to call an extra session to consider this subject alone.

The eighth constitutional amendment, providing a levy for the purpose of pensioning the deserving blind, having carried in the recent election, all that remains to be done is the adoption of the laws necessary to put this amendment in operation, which will be one of the first things considered by the assembly. I have had numerous talks with the members concerning the matter appropriating funds for the payment of the Confederate veterans pensions, both for the past biennium and for the two years to come, and all seem to be in favor of making the appropriations in full. I shall certainly do all in my power to accomplish this, but of course the good people of Iron County realize that I have but one vote in the 142.

I will close by soliciting expressions of opinion from the people of my county on any or all subjects that are to be considered by the Assembly and I shall always remember that the vote that I shall cast up here is the vote of the people of Iron county.

Respectfully,
REDMOND BLACK.

Good Citizenship.

(Mosby's Missouri Message.)

"Any reputable citizen who compromises with his conscience on this matter, regards the law as a joke to be held in private contempt and connives at its evasion, is as much a menace to his country's honor and safety, prestige and power, as the reddest rebel extant."

That is pretty strong language. The words are from an editorial published in a great newspaper, on the subject of the prohibition law. According to this view, to hold prohibition "in private contempt" places a man in the class with nihilists, communists, Bolsheviks and the I. W. W. But the editorial goes on to say:

"This country is ruled by majority vote, and its basic strength depends upon respect and adherence to majority decisions and law enforcement."

But when it did this country "by majority vote" ever adopt prohibition? A majority of the States adopted prohibition, but a majority of the people in the United States have always voted the other way. And at the time prohibition was carried by a majority of the States four million of our young men were away in defense of the country and were not allowed to vote. In some States, like Missouri, the people voted by tremendous majorities against prohibition, and were then very promptly betrayed by the legislatures which they elected.

It's all right, brother. The deed is done. The baby's born. The fight is over. But to say that a decent

In Ye Olden Time.

Devices to torture and kill
The pages of history thrill.
The dungeon, the gallows, the "maiden," the stake,
Grim Morimont's wheel, on whose circle they brake
With leisurely blows the brash bones of the wretch
Condemned so to die; and the rack's cruel stretch
Of tendon and socket; the thumbscrew, the boot,
Dishonor mankind as more vile than the brute!

Another there was, an you please,
More exquisite still than all these,
The product of genius' furthestmost flight
In cruelty's realms, fled away from the sight
Of Mercy's sweet face, the soft light of whose eyes
Was quenched in her tears, her voice stilled with sighs.
What need of old Satan to pester an earth
With devils galore of indigenous birth?

Drop! Drop! Drop!
Upright in his coffin-shaped, underground cell,
Where never a ray of blessed light fell,
The victim was motionless lashed to the wall,
With freedom to breathe and to feel—that was all!
Drop! Drop! Drop!

Smooth-shaved was the crown of his close-fettered head
To give full effect to the punishment dread.

Drop! Drop! Drop!
By drop and by drop from its circumscribed vent
The water came down, while the hours came and went,
And ever the soft, plashing globule struck sore
Exactly the spot that was stricken before!
Drop! Drop! Drop!

'Twas slow in its beat, like an old-fashioned clock,
Whose dignified tick flying time seems to mock.

Drop! Drop! Drop!
At first it was soothing, no doubt, to his brain,
That drop of cold water again and again,
Assuaging the fever of nerve and of bone
Despite that to him the ending was known.
Drop! Drop! Drop!

And yet, though 'twas grateful to his close-shaven head,
He cringed 'neath its falling and shivered in dread.

Drop! Drop! Drop!
The weight of a drop of the element pure!
So light is its touch on the face that I'm sure
No tear from the clouds ever awakened the thought
Of ounces or grains, or of measurement aught.
Drop! Drop! Drop!

But how did it fall on the head of the doomed
Who waited for death while there living entombed!

Drop! Drop! Drop!
Timed he with his heart-beat the interval dead
'Twixt this drop and that, till his reason was sped?
Did run through his mind a melody grave
Attuned to the theme his torturings gave?
Drop! Drop! Drop!

Conjure, if you may, from out Fancy's wild realm
The need of despair that did him overwhelm!

Drop! Drop! Drop!
The pitiless beat of the drops, lapsing ne'er,
Possessing the soul with unspeakable fear,
While ever grew stronger the weight of their blows
Till fearing was merged in agony's throes!
Drop! Drop! Drop!

No longer 'twas cooling to nerve and to bone
But seething and scalding the globule had grown!

Drop! Drop! Drop!
He shrieked and he cursed and he cried,
Then moaned as a child deathly ill—and then died!
The soul was released, there remained but a clod,
Unhoused of priest and forsaken of God!

E. D. A.

citizen is bound as a matter of private judgment, and as a matter of conscience, to respect the prohibition law in the same sense that he respects the Constitution and the flag, is going a trifle too far. We can obey a law and we can comply with the most absurd legal requirements without making the statute a part of our religious creed. To ask that is asking too much. It reminds us of the medieval gentleman who placed his hat on the top of a pole and required the peasantry to salute it as they passed by. The denial of the principle of human liberty, the impudent, odious and unjustifiable invasion of personal freedom which lies back of the whole theory of prohibition, is a crime against the human race. Wise men will obey the law; but honest men will not respect it.

A Hyphenated Government.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

We hoped that the compound word, "pro-German," which was used too freely during the war as a term of opprobrium and a reflection upon loyalty, had gone into the discard. Now that the war is over and Germany, with her late allies, is in the ditch of defeat, menacing no one, the war meaning of the word is gone.

All intelligent Americans are pro-German in the sense that they stand for justice and magnanimity in the treatment of a defeated foe. Germany is no longer an imperial autocracy, but a democracy, struggling to construct a republican form of government and to save her war-stricken people from utter ruin and starvation. As Americans we can with perfect loyalty to the United States stand for a just settlement of Germany's war penalties and for aiding her in economic rehabilitation,

so that her 50,000,000 of thrifty, law-and-order-loving people may play their full part in the work of re-establishing world prosperity and promoting progress in the arts of peace, for which she is so well fitted. Germans cannot ask in fairness for more.

George Sylvester Viereck, however, who complains most bitterly of the use of the word and of the persecution it represented, is laying plans to perpetuate pro-Germanism in the politics of America. He has called a conference of German-Americans in Chicago for the purpose of demanding that a German-American, as a racial representative of Americans of German origin, shall be appointed to a place in the Cabinet of Mr. Harding when he takes office. He insists that this is a fair return for the delivery of 6,000,000 German-American votes to the Republican party, and that if their demand is not satisfied the political solidarity of German-Americans will be maintained for the purpose of forcing recognition of the claims of the German race for representation in the Government of the United States.

But if German-Americans, as such, are to be recognized and represented in our Government, why not Italian-Americans and Irish-Americans and other Americans of foreign origin? These races contributed, with the German-Americans, to the defeat of "Wilsonism" and the victory of Republicanism. If the interests and racial claims of Americans of foreign origin are to be represented in the American Government, let us go the whole hog and give all of the hyphens a place. We shall then have a Cabinet made up, not of Americans, but of American hyphenates, in which the interests of all nations and races

will be represented. The American people will then be divided politically on racial and alien national lines—a consummation most devoutly to be damned, judging from European experience. We shall be a truly happy people, with American disloyalty bringing a high premium in the political mart.

Perhaps it is well that Mr. Viereck has the insolence of his bad judgment in creating this issue of the hyphenate against the American. If we must go through the agony of racial divisions in politics, let us go to it. It will be over the sooner. But we cannot see Frederick W. Lehmann or Charles Nagel, who have been mentioned as eligibles for German-American representation, or other able and distinguished Americans who happen to be of German origin, accepting Cabinet posts as German-Americans, representing German racial and national interests and their political solidarity in America. We know of many Americans of German origin fully capable of holding Cabinet posts as Americans, but none who would quite fit as German-Americans, or, to use a word more expressive of Mr. Viereck's purposes, American-Germans.

Troubles of a Governor With Many Masters.

(Missouri State Journal.)

The troubles of Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, optimistic and ambitious Governor-to-be, have already begun. They appear to center about the two most important features of his program for the treatment of legislation by the Fifty-first General Assembly. He has concentrated his attention, if we may trust published reports, upon his consolidation scheme and upon an extra session of the Legislature to deal with the road question. He seems primarily concerned in putting over his reorganization plans, shutting off the road problem until the convening of a special session.

Notice has been served upon Mr. Hyde by the party organ, the Globe-Democrat, that his plan to defer road legislation will not work. The Globe-Democrat, in a significant Jefferson City dispatch, informs the Governor that he cannot prevent members of the Legislature from introducing bills touching upon the road bond issue and cannot stop consideration, even if he may most earnestly desire it. Evidently, the Globe-Democrat is displeased with the extra session idea. Possibly the new Governor concluded to call an extra session and did not ask the St. Louis publication whether he might do so or not, and is therefore guilty of unconscionable neglect. The Globe says: "A Governor can start an extra session, but he is powerless to stop it." Could there be plainer warning to an inexperienced public officer? Then the Globe's correspondent observes, wisely, that "few Governors have gone to the expense of extra sessions of the Legislature and escaped criticism." The correspondent proves his own case, for his statement is in itself an implied criticism.

No man can serve two masters, let alone half a hundred, such as those hedging the Hyde administration about. The governor cannot hope to be Governor himself and follow the Globe-Democrat, the Kansas City Star, the St. Louis machine, the Republican state organization and all of the conflicting interests involved therein. The gentle reminders of the Globe-Democrat's Jefferson City correspondent suffice to emphasize this assertion. What will Hyde do?

Auditor Hackman Should Tell Truth.

(Farmington Times.)

The Times is sorry to note that State Auditor Hackman is out in a statement which, if not absolutely untrue, is filled with errors, judging from the rank in which he has placed St. Francois county. Such errors or falsehoods are likely to be in the figures he gives in regards to all other counties referred to as in those concerning St. Francois county.

For State Auditor Hackman's information, if he is in need of such information, the Times will state that St. Francois county has no deficit. Before the present month shall have passed all outstanding county warrants will have been called for. This has not always been true, however, and since the State Auditor is doubtless attempting to make political capital out of his late report, we will draw a little political comparison, which are nevertheless facts—not rumors or reports.

When a Republican county court expired in 1916, St. Francois county inherited a deficit of something like \$25,000. Since then until the first of

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TWO NOTEWORTHY CENTENNIAL FEATURES: A "Home Coming" of all living former Missourians, and a Reunion of the living descendants of Missouri's 35 Governors. If YOU know the present whereabouts of former Missourians or Governors' descendants, please send this information to CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE, Chamber of Commerce, Sedalia, Mo.

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the present year the county court has been Democratic. [Notwithstanding the enormous expense account that must be looked after in this county, the Democratic court not only liquidated such deficit, but has accomplished more in every line of development and progress than perhaps any other court the county has ever had.

Much splendid and expensive road machinery has been purchased during the past four years, so that the county is now abundantly equipped for the carrying on of such important work. Neither has the county court been the least penurious in helping along any meritorious work. The court has never failed to meet any community more than half way in contributions to good road work, bridges, etc. The record the outgoing county court has made should serve not only as a pace-maker, but as an inspiration as well, to the present and succeeding county courts.

C. A. FULDNER, OPT. D.

—OF THE—

FIRM OF FULDNER & COMPANY.

(Successors to Fuldner & Kitchen.)

Marina Bldg., 306 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo., specializing in the Correction of Eyesight, Eyestrain, and the proper Fitting of Glasses, will again be in

IRONTON, WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 26TH, at the New Commercial Hotel, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Any word may be left for him there.

Bismarck, Wednesday, January 26th Write for appointment.

Write for information or appointment.

NOTE—Dr. Fuldner's visits to Iron-ton are on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

—Adv.

WM. R. EDGAR. WM. R. EDGAR, JR.

EDGAR & EDGAR

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
IRONTON, MO.

Practice in all the Courts of the State.

Order of Publication.

State of Missouri,) ss.
County of Iron,) ss.
In the Circuit Court, January 6, 1921,
in vacation.
The Kelly Island Lime & Transport Company, a corporation, plaintiff,
vs.
River Rouge Sand Company, a corporation, and Clarence L. Parker, defendants.

(Suit to Foreclose Mortgage.)
Now at this day comes the plaintiff in the above-entitled cause, by its attorneys of record, before the undersigned, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Iron County, in vacation, and files his petition and affidavit, stating, among other things, that the above-named defendants, River Rouge Sand Company, a corporation, and Clarence L. Parker, are non-residents of this state.

It is thereupon ordered by the Clerk aforesaid, in vacation, that publication be made, notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them, by petition filed in the Circuit Court of Iron County, in the State of Missouri, founded on a note for \$2,000.00 and a mortgage executed to secure said note, conveying lot number two (2) in the northwest quarter of section three (3), in township thirty-one (31), north, range three (3) east, and containing 113.06 acres, according to the Government Survey, and praying for foreclosure of the equity of redemption of the defendants in and to said land; and that unless they be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held at the courthouse in Ironton, within the County of Iron, on the 4th day of April, 1921, and on or before the third day thereof (if the term shall so long continue, and if not, then before the end of the term) judgment will be rendered against them and their property, above described, sold to satisfy the same.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published in the Iron County REGISTER, a newspaper published in said County of Iron, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the commencement of the next term of said Court.

A true copy. Attest:
(SEAL) J. M. HAWKINS,
Clerk.

Strayed or Stolen

One black mare male, 3 years old past. Ranged in the neighborhood of Annapolis the past two summers. Anyone knowing the animal's whereabouts please notify
CHAS. JINKERSON, Sunlight, Mo.